# Amusemente and Meetings Co-Night,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Opera. "Il Barbiere Di Seviglia. BROADWAY THEATHE. "The Sorceper."

PIFTH AVENTE THEATHE. "H. M. S. Pimafore."

PARK THEATHE. "Eugaged."

FAN FRANCISCO MINSTERIS OFERA HOUSE.

STANDARD THEATHE. "H. M. S. Pimafore."

UNION SQUARE THEATHE. "The Banker's Daughter."

WALLACK'S THEATHE. "Spell Beaud."

CHICKERING HALL—Lecture.

MASCOLI TEMPLE—2 and 7: The Midgets.

NEW TARE ACCUST W—Day and Evening.

STRING AV HALL—Concert.

UNION LEAGUE THEATER—END P. M. Rendings.

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Virtue Banks - 7th Fage - 6th country.

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TIXIONS WANTID- Malts - 3d Fage 5th column :

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# " ALDERNEY BRAND"

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PRANCH OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE

# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1879.

Fonction, -- Royland and France will not insist of the rejustatement of Nuber Pacha, -- Shere N is dead. . . . The rehellion in Kashgar against the = Alderman Rivard has been elected Mayor of Montreal. . . . The Pope has appointed Cardinal Borromeo, Camerleugo of the Sacred College, \_\_\_\_ The Clyde showrights have agreed to work 54 hours per week.

in the South, and concludes that Tiblen and Hendricks were elected. Reports will be submitted by the Republicans and by General Butler. An extra session of Congress is now considered

Conourss,-Both branches of Congress in almost continuous session since Fralay; recesses bill; Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Conkling desired to 000,000, so as to save \$7,000,000 and prevent a deficit, but they were defeated and the bill was passed; the Senate then, about midnight, took up other business. The House defeated the National Quarantic bill; the Sugar bill was offered and was withdraw a veto of the Chinese bill was received from the President, and was sustained; Mr. Saringer tried to have Mr. Seward impeached, but the House refused to listen to him; while Springer was pressing this matter there was much excitement and uprear; the House was yesterday addressed from the gallery by a man opposed to a Session on Sunday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Rev. J. D. Fulton or raigned the Baptist clergy for lack of bravery in the pulpit; Mr. Beecher spoke on "Man's Inner and Outward Nature," and the Rev. Dr. Daryea on "The Love of God." Suggestions from Profes sor Law on the examination of imported cartle have been sent to Secretary Sherman, - Collector Merritt, in a short speech to his new staff, outline the Civil Service policy. — The Rev. Dr. Dur-yea's congregation has decided to ask him to remain. Nicola Monachesi has begun a lib suit against Alfred Cately and his wife for \$20,000. Cold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412)2 grains 83,22 cents. Stocks active, lower and approaching to a panic for some, but closing

weak and unsettled. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy weather, with snow or rain, and slight changes in temperature. Thermometer Yesterday, 35°, 37°, 34°.

So Mr. Potter, in his report, "dismisses" the testimony of Mrs. Jenks and Anderson and the rest of the Louisiana liars. Mr. Potter is a courageous man, no doubt, but he never attempted to "dismiss" the testimony of Mrs. Jenks in the presence of Mrs. Jenks.

The disaffection in the Transvaal is a natural sequel to the reverses which the British forces have encountered at the hands of the Zulus. In proportion as British prestige is weakened in South Africa, the hostility of the natives and settlers of Dutch descent must become manifest.

Mr. Beecher promises that the Plymouth Church fair shall be an honest one-that there shall be "no gambling, latent or obvious-no "undue solicitation, no overcharging, and no "cheating in making change." Coming from a leading pulpit, this is a pretty round indictment of church fairs, and yet it is impossible to deny that, if the Plymouth Church festival is conducted strictly on the programme laid down in Mr. Beecher's remarks, it will have one Republican and the other Democratic and some novel features.

The death of Shere Ali opens the way for intrigue and anarchy in Cabul. The succession to the Afghan threne depends upon the caprice of the Ameer, or rather of his favorite

age, was declared the heir-apparent, and the jealousy of all the other wives and mothers in the palace was excited. There was no proof that the young prince was poisoned, and yet he died quite suddenly under most suspicious circumstances. The succession was undetermined when the present campaign opened. There were many wives and heirs, and behind of the most unmanageable quarters of Asia.

fulness of the Democratic House in its rôle of such a constant menuce to our financial sta-Treasury watch-dog-Speaker Randall, trainer bility and credit. And we are unwilling that night, with but thirty-nine boars of the go further in it without being reminded of session remaining, no less than eight the certain effect of it upon their party as well of the Appropriation bills were still to as upon the country, be disposed of. These bills appropriate not less than \$125,000,000, or nearly three-fourths of the ordinary expenses of Government during the next year. This is a singular method of protecting the Treasury. leaving almost the whole of the session to wornout with watching and the thieves ordinary circumstances, undenbtedly, this the bill cannot now command the votes it reinvariably make their grand charge. The point of view would be correct. But the question of responsibility for an extra sessionand one seems me vitable-which is plain enough in view of these facts, is still of little consequence in the face of this extraordinary terests. At the next election the people cutting down the revenue, The pasbould amputate the tail of the "Treasury " watch-dog " just beland his cats.

Mr. Potter's long report upon the Presidential election of 1876 will not be received with any demonstration of popular excitesaid before, and said a bundred thousand the Secretary of the Treasury recently times. The Democratic newspapers have kept op for two years, with more or less lings-power, the loud cry with which Mr. Potter clos s his current in Congress, at least for the present. He might have saved his breath by chalking upon the Congressional blackboard after the monner of the old gentleman who had his prayers on a placard, the one word-"Fraud?" and then plenging into the obscurity of private life. As the Committee did not discover any fact to the discredit of President Blaves or any prominent Republican, has been exceedingly ill-consider d and inthe report is merely a new collection of words upona subject about which there have been words. enough already. The report which the country will be currous to read will be that in which ne Commutee wrestles with the great elecion sexualal upon which there is documentary. oof, positive and overwhelming. What Mr. Petter will say upon the ciphers-how he can avoid putting his finger where he sideration or cate. knows the guilt to lie, is a live question. But his conclusion, about the Southern elections, based upon the testimony taken before the Committee, evene, like General Butler's solemn report upon the Wormley Conference, under the head of ancient tales that have lost their llavor.

## BLIND TO PUBLIC OPINION.

It is a significant fact that at the very moment when public sentiment concerning the disadvantages and dangers of too much law-Domestic.—A synopsis of the report of Mr. Potter disadvantages and dangers of too much law-is given to the public to-slay. It reviews the election making and too frequent legislative sessions. is making itself manifest in several of the States, in the form of statutes or amendments of organic acts, providing for biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, the bills, and so to allow the deficiency-if one inevitable, — There is no solution of the Legislature, the Democratic majority in the present Congress Lynn trank mystery. — The Varginia repudiationists succeeded in defeating the plans for adjustis putting the party on the record in opposition to the popular will by forcing an extra session of the National Congress.

Which these bills were intended to provide, which we have already referred. There must be a good many voters in Ulster County who follow the words, power to determine the penalty! At a time when the people, tired to death of the constant tinkering of laws, which Houses transacted a great deal of business; the Sen- | makes all law on unstable and uncertain, and ate passed the Sundry Civil and the Legislative disgusted with the follies and worse than folbils, and went to work on the River and Harbor lies to which every Legislatine, no matter have a substitute adopted, appropriating \$2,- are trying to do away with the evil to some extent, to give themselves at least a breathing spen between the enactment of a law and its repeal, this party in Congress is doing its hest, or worst, to make the session of the Xntional Congress virtually continuous and perpernal. The cause of it is, of course, patent enough. The public welfare and the interests of the Democratic party are in thismas, indeed, in everything else-in conflict. The people want peace and rest; the Democratic party wants the offices that are to full into its hands upon its succession to a majority in the Senate. The people want the business interests of the country to enjoy a brief period or security, undisturbed by fear of foolish and mischievous legislation: the Democratic party wants the opportunity to verify its own predictions of the failure of

resumption by legislating to make it so. The inconsistency of the men who are advising this course of action will be readily seen when it is remembered how fiercely they declaim d against the law passed by the Republicans convening each new Congress on the 4th of March, in order to keep a constant watch over the Johnson Administration—a law which was repealed as soon as the danger it was intended to provide against was passed. No denunciation was too severe then for the party which, for any purpose, made the sessions of Congress perpetual. The mildest definition of it was that it was an unwarranted usurpation. But now, for no reason except that the Democratic party will thereby come a few months sooner into possession of the small pickings of patronage in the Senate, and because it will continue the opportunities of the past to place obstacles in the way of successful resumption-which they are virtually pledged to defeat-these gentlemen are exhausting every means in their power to force a Republican Administration to convene the new Congress immediately on the expiration of this. It is not only inconsistent with their former pretences, but, as any one who is not blinded by partisanship can see, it is, simply as a question of party policy, the height of folly. For whatever the waiting cormorants may wish, the people, whose favor is essential to future party success, are only desirous of the rest and security which can never be felt while Congress, with its vast possibilities of mischief and extreme improbabilities of anything wise or prudent, is in session. The action during the past week of the Legislatures of Connecticut and Maine-Greenback-substituting biennial for annual Legislative sessions, is an indication of public opinion on this subject that cannot be mis-

taken. The feeling is universal that we have

not only too much legislation and too many

laws, but that in all cases the certainty of

wife whom Shere Ali had married in his old vastly outweighs the possible good accomplished by them.

THE TRIBUNE has heretofore pointed out that, from a purely partisan point of view, nothing could be more advantageous to the Republicans than that the Democratic scheme to force an extra session should succeed. There is no need to go further than the record which the present Congress has made for each claimant was a restless faction. Yakoob itself in proof of the assertion. Nothing that Khan is in the field with troops under his the Republican party could have done for command, and will be likely to have the sup- itself could have been so effective as the remarkport of the British generals. If the conquer- able exhibition which its opponents have made ors dictate the terms of the succession and of their own incapacity and unfitness to set blin upon the throne, they will be certain administer great affairs. As Republicans we to provoke the hostility of heirs, chiefs and shall contemplate the calling of an extra factions, and Russian agents are always close | session, and the revelations which the Democat hand and ready to stir up strife. The East | racy are sure to make of their unfitness, with is still the East, and England now has upon her complacent philosophy, confident that they hands the government and pacification of one will contribute to the wholesome reaction against that party which has aiready begun. As citizens we cannot but deprecate the effect It is a conclusive commentary upon the use- upon the business interests of the country of -that when the House met at 9 o'clock last the men who are engaged in the plot should

VETOING APPROPRIATION BILLS.

It is announced t'at the President does not the revenue of the Government, believing that it is proper for the House to determine what revenues are required. Under find special occasion to consider before the session closes, that the circumstances now presented are extraordinary. Congress has recklessness in dealing with the public insage of the bill to pay arrears of pensions, and other measures which have already been placed before the President for consideration, involve a large increase in the expenditure of the Government as compared with the appropriations for the last year, on the estimates upon which pear, Having made such appropriations or directed such expenditures, it was the clear duty of the House to make adequate provision in revenue for payment of the expenditures ordered. The President has a clear right to assume that a failure to do this has resulted from neglect or meanprehension on the part of the House, and the more because it is obvious that legislation in the extraordiency basic and confusion which attend the closing days of the session correct. For example, the passage of the bill restricting the payment of interest of called bonds to thirty days, although the same House had previously passed another bill provaling for the payment of interest on called bonds for ninety days, was evidence that the

Under such erreumstances it is certainly the duty of the President to consider whether this | feel it. But when supervisors sit around a table at hasty and blundering legislation is calculated to impair the public credit. In a recent statement the Secretary of the Treasury reported the amount of coin on hand, observing that it was not yet clear whether the whole of this reserve was applicable to resumption purposes be treated as money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and, therefore, subject or now likely to be made. Of course it is over the year before; when they find that the jury is permitted, of its motion, to communication sequences and the sequences of the se possible for the Administration, by a strict and | Sherm's bill in 1878 was double the size of for resumption, to treat the resumption fund as beyond the reach of ordinary appropriation and directly upon Congress, and to send back these appropriation bills without approval, on the ground distinctly expressed that they involve a depletion of the fund which it is the duty of the Government to hold sacred for the protection of its credit, nd that if the balls in question are not so intended, then they have been passed in such baste and with such misapprehension as to

require a deliberate revision by Congress. There is a better reason for a disapproval of hese measures in the fact that leading men of both parties now regard an extra session as inevitable. If an extra session is to be held at all, it is quite as well that the bad gislation and blundering legislation of the closing week of this Congress should se held subject to revision by members newly chosen by the people. No prejudice of the public interests can result from bolding over one or more of the appropriation bills on this ground, since ample time will remain for the passage of bills at the extra session. If the Democrats assume the responsibility, as they have done thus far, and seem likely to do to the end, of making an extra ssion inevitable, it is certainly better than the next session shall have before it all the main questions upon which the mischiefmaking majority in the House has differed from the Executive. It is better that the next House shall have an opportunity to correct as far as possible these steps by which deple

ion of the reserve has been attempted, In the peculiar circumstances now presented we believe it might be well for the President to refuse his assent, not only to these bills. which under ordinary circumstances would compel a veto, but to those which form part of that general system of war upon the public credit which has been made so apparent within the last few weeks The whole subject ought to be referred to the next Congress. It is hardly possible that another House can deal with them less intellicently or less patriotically, and the President at least may, with entire safety, appeal to the people for support in an effort to secure a more intelligent consideration of the needs of the Government.

# THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The veto of the Anti-Chinese bill is so framed that the people of California themselves, overwrought as they are upon this subject, can hardly take umbrage at it. The President does not take issue with the statistics that have been presented, or the pictures that have been drawn of the demoralizing effect of contact with the Chinese upon the Caucasian; he makes it appear, as official courtesy demands. that he is profoundly impressed by the fact that both houses of Congress have considered such legislation to be necessary, and declares the feeling of the people of the Pacific Coast upon this question to be deserving of 'the most serious attention of the people of the whole country and a solicitous interest "on the part of Congress and the Executive." The argument of the message is to show wife. A year ago Abdoola Jan, the son of a evil consequences from frequent sessions that the bill is virtually a denunciation of a

part of the Treaty with China and would they can never be filled with scholars, but remain therefore instantly terminate the obligations of both countries under the compact; that there is no such emergency existing as to justify a measure which has been formally adopted only once in all our history as a Nation; that the falling off in Chinese immigration makes it clear that no harm will come if time is taken to submit the whole question to the Chinese Government, with due Doctors of Medicine. Add to these, twentyregard for its dignity, for mutual considera- one gradentes from the Dental College, tion. Here the President directs attention to and considerable numbers from the Homoso a point for which California should be grateful. He shows that the stipulation in the Burlingame Treaty which binds the Chinese Government to make the transportation of its subjects to this country without their consent a penal offence, "commits that Govern-"ment to active and efficient measures these men become accredited physicians on "to repress this iniquitous system." If the strength of ten months attendance therefore the people of California can n between, and in most cases no preliminary college prove that the Chinese who land on their shores come as slaves and not as free men, the foundation is faid in this treaty for a demand that such a traffic shall come promptly to an eml.

The message deals necessarily with the legal and international aspects of the subject, almost to the exclusion of the considerations of morality and sentiment, which have had But even of the more formal view the Presi- on Saturday night some striking facts bearing think it judicious to veto the bell reducing dent has spoken with the voice of the best upon the American tendency to overstock the ominion of the country. To this, also, Congress has been listening, for the vote in the House upon overriding the veto shows that ceived upon its passage.

AN ISSUE IN CLOTER COUNTY. It will be interesting to note what effect the re-cal disclosures of Democratic fraud in Ulster county will have in the elections of that county. question will be asked again whether it inares a man's standing in the Democratic sarty to prove him a thief. Too often times post, unfortunately, the answer as been most emphatically in the negative. But of lighten the burdens of an Ulster County farmer. who has hard work to make both ends meet, to know that the man who made the taxes heavy is of the same political creed with himself. The Democause the Sheriff and the County Treasurer and the see that corrupt and extravagant officials are thrus can taxpayer. The important fact to the men who must pay the expenses of government is that the money goes; the politics of the pockets in which it suppears is a matter of no possible consequence.

ult from these exposures is that it is the local taxtion which the taxpayer necessarily appreciates out keenly. He is indignant at a salary-grab by ourress, but so far as his own share of loss by it is oncerned he is never aware that there was a grab; he resents extravagnat legislation at House was acting without intelligent con- Allany, but only in a vague way, for the waste is so widely distributed by the time it reaches him in the form of taxes that he does not the county capital and vote one another gorgeous penknives and pencils, and stationery by the hundredweight, and pass enormous bills from county officers, the fax payer is apt to take a warm personal interest in the matter. We should certainly expect the taxpayers of Ulster to be rubbing their eyes and opening them, only, or whether any part of it was liable to too, when they and that the county expenses have increased in the past year, when retreachment has been the rule everywhere, but especialty in municipal affairs, nearly 12 per cent honorable construction of the net providing the Sherif's bill in 1876; when they find various articles used in the prisons, etc., costing the county more than they cost the sheriff. But the bills which we should expect a large rural population to study with wender, if If the ratter implies anything, it is a less degree of should arise-to fall upon the objects for not delight, are those mileage bills of the Sheriff, to guilt. But there was no reason here for any such ng also that, even with the assistance of a railroad rain, a mile cannot be reduced to a yard. They must wonder how their Sheriff was able to make, in one day, three journeys of 132 miles each, another of seventy-three, and another of fifty miles—or 519 n all, and drawing mileage all the while, with the atmost presence of mind. But, after contemplating that record, they will have no wonder left for the omparatively unimportant achievement of travelling 1,879 miles in one month, and at the same line attending court tweaty-two days and waiting a the Grand Jury forty-nine days. To a man of nch boundless ability space is evidently nothing, and time likewise, and the length of the mouth

aust udjust abelf to his convenience. in total governments and puroch guilty men. The example of municipalities in New Jersey and elsewhere ought not to be lost on Ulster County. There may be no criminals there to be punished, but there are surely abuses to be stopped. And the quickest remedy would seem to be to change the politics of the Roard of Supervisors.

POLITICAL TINKERING WITH THE SCHOOLS

The Committee on Literature of the State Senate as reported in favor of Senator Goebel's chool bill. Should this bill become a law, it would in a short time place the control focal politicians. The bill redstablishes the district examined representation in the Board of Educamon. That is to say, each of the eight school districts is to have three representatives in the Board of Education, all of whom are to be residents of their respecive districts, making a Board of Education of twenty-four members, instead of twenty-one ppenned at present, without reference to ward rdistrict lines. In practical operation, this bill would, without doubt, carry us back to "Ring ale" in school affairs. District commissioners of heads and district inspectors, with ward trustees, would leave the schools of this city without a con ervative head to check local extravagance and district exclusiveness. Under such a law, with a parison Mayor of the Tammany stripe, our local politi cans would virtually select school commissioners and school inspectors in their respective districts; and the commissioners, who appoint the ward cusices, would by the force of circumstances beome subservient to these local politicians, instead of serving the public by looking after our common

It is not a party question, but Republicans, above all others, should not permit a bill of the kind to become a law, for they would be held responsible for it. Public sentiment has not called for the proposed changes, and the interest of our free schools will not warrant it. Why, then, should a few disappointed politicians be permitted to make so imperiant a change! The public schools of the City of New-York have reached a standard of excellence under the present law heretofore unknown. This remark applies with equal force to scholarship, discipline and attendance, and it is mainly due to the distribution of authority now exercised under the act of March 21, 1873. That act does not recognize ward or district lines in the selection of members of the Board of Education, but the Mayor is left entirely free to take the best men he can find from any part of the city for the positions. The present movement is made in the interest of

Ward pride and District exclusiveness, which in times past have cost the city millions of dollars for

as monuments of municipal folly.

DOCTORS BY BATTALIONS. New-York is doubtless the chief centre of medical education in this country. The work of its various schools, it must be admitted in these Commencement Days, has a formidable look Within a fortnight three medical colleges in this city have graduated 465 brand-new pathic College, the Eelectic, the Branch Eelectic, and other irregular institutions, and we have a grand total of something like 600 doctors of some sort, duly branded by authoritative medical schools, and turned loose upon a suffering and defenceless community, in a single city in a single year. Practically many of e urse has been required, Is it not becoming a farce to speak of medicine as one of the learned pro-Some such considerations as these have evi-

lently impressed one of the oldest and est of our medical institutions—the well-known College of Physicians and Surgeons, Its examinations for graduation have for some time been growing more sowere, and the last one resulted in the rejection of an unusually greater influence upon the public mind. large number of applicants. At their annual dinner professions, were brought out by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock. Alloging to the low grades of scholarship in many of the professional schools, and to the great throngs of so-called 'graduates," the Doctor gave some recent and instructive figures as to the proportion of professional men to the whole population m so highly civilized a country as France, Stated in round numbers these figures assign something like 60 per cent of the whole population to agricultural pursions. There seems to be no complaint in one of the pioneers in the cotton industry, a trainsuits, and only 4 per cent to the profes-France that there are not doctors, lawyers, and elergymen enough. And yet, in the tool is United States, we are filling up the ranks of the professions to a rereentage of the whole population nearly or quite double that in France, to the injury of the professions themselves, as well as to the hurr of the community.

Our medical schools deserve all honor for the growing tendency to resist the dilution of their profession by this constant stream of taw material. They can properly do much more; and it needs only a correct public sentiment to encourage them to do it. They might appropriately lengthen the terms of study, and a more than a match, as a waiter, for active and and increase the number of terms in the course required for graduation. They might institute more rigid examinations at the beginning as well as at the end of the cours Lacymight diversionse of their liberal expenditures from hiring students to study by the offer of liberal prices for proficiency, to the better purpose of hiring the lest teachers, while compelling careful attention to their instruction, as the price of degrees. And, finally, the medical colleges might be more potent forces for sound and therough medical education If they were less wholly dependent for their support upon the fees from the students.

It seems that it is for the jury in Connecticut to say whether a cruminal, clearly guilty of murder in what ordinary practice considers murder in the first degree, shall be executed or not. Frank Bassett has been found guilty of wilful, delinerate and promotitated murder. With a woman as his confederate, he ailled a man in order to sell his body to a surgeon. It was, to use the language of the presiding judge, " a case of wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder." Acting as the law permits them to act, the jurors save this assassin from the gallows, by arbitrarily declaring that the murder was "in the second degree." That is to say, the giving this power to the jury, we say nothing here but objection may be properly and naturally take to the moral confusion involved in the comparative phrases, "first degree" and " second degree.

# POLITICAL NOTES.

The whole country grins at the idea of a fresh

If Congress fails to vote Kenrney a pension, Califormula must give him one.

Mr. Potter is wise to keep his fraud shrick apart There will be wild jubilation in Coher Alley when

innocence is condoned and constraint whitewashed The Reform ensign for 1880 will represent Tilden emerging from a cipher barrel yelling; "I tell you it's a fraud?"

The Concress of the bootlinus, ballot-box stuffers nd bulldozers will officien forever to-morrow neon The sprightly Springer should endeavor to master

the creat truth that no man can govern others till he just learns to govern himself.

The Democrats of the Cipher Committee should not devote so much energy to their frond shrick that they will have none left for their apology to Sectedary Sherman and Minister Noyes.

Why doesn't the Democracy warm up more to the forious work of vindicating Tilden! The editors of the party do not even chronicle the trimmphal progress of the Tilden wave. At present THE TRIBUNE is the most joyful advocate of his renoun-

It isn't the fault of the Democrats that they must enter the next campaign with a burst gun as their chief weapon. The "fraud" cannon is all the artilchief weapon. The reform dodge is so the arribery they have. The reform dodge is so thoroughly exposed that they dare not try it aram, and all they can do is to ask the country to yindicate the innecence of the victim of his wicked paramers.

Wade Hampton has formally resigned his office of Covernor of South Carolina, and has been commisnomed as United States Senator. He has written a better expressing his gratitude to the people of the State for their could nee in himself, but he did not feel moved to express any fegret that in order to send him to the Senate the same devoted people had thought it necessary to stuff the ballot-boxes with so many tissue ballots. Of course that would have been in bad tasto.

There is nothing more beautiful in the somewhat debased politics of the present day than the calm spirit of resignation with which the Western Democrats are accepting another dose of Tilden. Four years ago they were much less resigned. They called him all sorts of disagreeable names, and when he was nominated they took them all back with great promptness and many wry faces. That experience promptiness and many wry faces. That experience taught them wisdom. Now they recognize the inevitable, and are making heroic efforts to say that, on the whole, they rather like it. Their docility should be imitated by the Tammany wing of the

It is no wonder that the State of Ohio has unammously bestowed upon tiovernor Bishop the affectionate title of Your Uncle Dick. It fits him exactly. He has the open, confiding nature necessary for a universal nucle. Even when talking about his own political prospects be conceals nothing. He tells a correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer that he thinks he could be receiected, because he knows his own strength. He lost some friends by being his own strength. He lost some friends by being mixed up in the Cineinnati Southers Railread, but he gained more than he lost by going about to the county fairs and shaking hands. Yes, Taft might run against him, and if he did, would beat him as a stump speaker; yet he is a better "mixer" than Taft, that is he goes around among the boys more freely. As for Congressman Rice being the Democratic candidate, Uncle Dick has no fear of that, since Rice has promised him not to be a candidate.

There has been a great demand for the report of Senator Morton on the Chinese question; but no one has been able to satisfy it. Whatever became of the partly finished document seems to be an imthe erection and support of schools located where a penetrable mystery. A correspondent of The In-

dianapolis Journal says he once heard it read, and he gives from memory some of its points. The most important of these were that it was wrong in principle to legislate against the Chinese as a class; that existing facts neither just fied nor demanded such legislation; that the facts about the condition of the race in Cabiornia and Oregon were different from those generally presented; that the integrity of the Chinese merchants there was worthy of all praise; that the common laborers were remarkable for schrlety and farthfulness, as shown by the tellmeny of radroad contractors; that their social vices were less in proportion to numbers than those of Americans, and that the evils apprehenced from immigration were ideal rather than real. His conclusions were: That no class legislation was necessary; that the problem would work itself out to the satisfaction of all, and that no harm could come out of the employment of Climese laborers to describe the great resources of the country; that our Government could allord to pass just laws, but could allord to pass just laws, but could all ourse units our. could not allord to pass trajust

#### PERSONAL.

Mary Louisa André Grellier, a kinswoman Major André, recently died at Clanton, near Lond Major André was a native of that place.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott has entirely reovered his health, and expects to return to this country fully prepared for hard work. He is now journeying up

Gustave Doré has completed two charming pictures, one an English roral landscape, the other a group of five persons, two poor flower renders and there condition, standing on a London bridge.

The story that the late Judge Cadwalader, of P diadriphia, was so punctified as regarded official dignity that he fined has brother \$50 for contempt on day when he came into court and addressed the beach as " John," is possibly somewhat exaggrerated. Mr. W. D. Howells made an eloquent speech in Resion the other day, pleading for the continuance of the late Mrs. Limity Bless Gould's educational work in

Rome. The occasion was the first annual meeting of That the late Samuel Batchelder is not properly regarded in the land he served is the complaint of The Scientific American. Mr. Dana, says this journal

was a dreamer, and his intensely practical countrymen rewarded him with fame. Mr. Batcheider was a doer, worker of singular power, a man of schools and to the The gentleman who maintains the chief each santical authority over the indians has very little of pomp and circumstance when he trave's among them.

A covered wagon cannot withstand like winds that sweep across the printing, so parting into an open wagen sufficient provisions for himself and bis driver, and load for the two norses, the excellent Rishop Here to Mr. Gladstone, although he has passed his

sixty-mouth borthiag, wields the age with great force, alers men twenty years younger than be. The Duke of Connaught will be attended to others, the Prince of Water and Prince

eld. The bake and his bride will take a wedding troots The German Emperor is exceedingly popular at present. He can hardly enter any theatre with-out the nulleure rising to their feet to burran and chant the radional lyams. His affectionate subjects have been so immediating the palace with gifts that he has been at as lowest to remain the public of a half-for-

gotten order in Council, farmidding the presentation pooks, muste, oldeers of art and undustry, ste., and seave being previously asked for and charned. The only outward signs we almost by the Lamperor of the two man-derions attachs in all upon time are a certain includes, and a scarcely noticeable ching by which his first arm London, March 2 .- Queen Victoria will cave London at the end of March. She will rest one

thence to the Itarian Lakes, where she will be met by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who will then be on their wedding tour. Thence she goes to Germany Prince Amadeus, Dake Aosta and ex-King of Spain, will will view her at Lake Magabite

# GENERAL NOTES.

There is a woman in Kingston, N. Y., who got ahead of the lawyers eighteen years upo, and has kept her lead. At that time her hashami died, leaving a last will and testament. She quietly raised the corner of her apron and dropped that last will and testament

A Harrford dog has died of a broken heart. t was a fine action and loved its master. One day last forement whole they were hanting for musiculas, the energy man tell into North Meadow Creek and was rowned. The dog want home, acted strangly, ran back and forth and finally induced a meighbor to go to the even where the body lay. From that time the degli called closes. It atchirte if anything; ft drooped; pined; and finally it died.

A really uncommon outrage was perpetrated at Holyone, Mars, a week are Sunday night. The apartments of Mrs. Willard were entered, and her perand property was wantenly multisted. Three off pantings were damaged beyond repair. An oil portrais of the lady's dead child was cut so that little of it was or, and the cuttings were nursed in the stove. A seal akin sack received nineteen slashes, and a scale-kin med was enter two. A six dress valued at rar ed. This mischief is believed to be the woman, and of one well acqueinted with the

There has been another students' riot in St. Petersburg. An order had been issued to transport to Siberia twenty-three students who had attempted to nanda remensionnee to the Carrewich and who had not been tried. A committee was sent with a petition to the palace of the heir-presumptive to the Crown, while a great number of other students were waiting for the result in the adjoining abreets. The policeesdeavering to arrest the deputation, a signal was given by a whistle, when the intended victims were triumphantly rescued by their fellow-sindents. Soon, however, they were met by a larger police patrol which made use of its weapons; and then a struggle ensued, in which the crowd sided with the students. Crus were heard, such as: "Down with the hounds of despotism? "Down with the hangmen!" The police being driven away, the people asked that the petition to the Crare which should be read about. Presently the leader of the deputation, Ozanowski, a medical student took is the deputation, Ozanowski, a medical student took is the deputation. lace on a bex and began to read the document to acks and gendarmes then appeared in strong force and One of the most eccentric wills ever offered

for premate has been brought to light in England. Mrs. Lisetta Kist, of Strafford, who died on New Year's Day. left a last testament, which was proved a fortnight afterward by her sole executor, her personal estate heing sworn under \$7,500. There are one or two small legacies, after payment of which the residue is to be in vested and transferred to certain carmen, designated by name, who are to hold the same in trust and to be en titled "graveling trustees." These graveling trustees are to apply the meome of the estate, from time to time. in the purchase of gravel and sand, which is to be used In graveling or sanding, when certain roadways in the city and East End shall be slippery, so that " horses and ther animals" may the better keep their rooting. Toe testatrix further enjoins that her gravelling trusteed shall, "In the case of violent snow storms and beat? shall. "In the case of violent snow storms and hearf frosts, apply such part of the income (when gravel or sand would not be properly available) in and of cleaning or otherwise making the sand carriage roadways as they reasonably can for horses and other abmais to pass up and down; and that they shall cause the gravelities or sanding to be commenced at the beginning of November and terminate at the end of April in each year; and it is to be done either at highs or early in the morning, so that the chief dangerous places may be always gravelled or sanded by half-past 6 or 7 o'cleek, first toing the most dangerous parts when the early traffic begins." The Viceroy of Canada seems to realize that

his functions are social rather than political and is doing his utmost to make people like him, and the Princess is helping him not a little. Lord Lorne is seeking personal acquaintance with the members of the Parliament and is inviting them to call at his official residence. These invitations are issued to the members in the alphabetical order of their names, which is certainly a systematic method of procedure, albeit is Princess engages smacks of the school-room. The in all the Winter sports, and a week age Saturday gave a skating and tobogganning party at Rideau Hall A marque, entitled "Canada's Welcome," was witnessed by Lord Lorne and the Princess one night last week, the words being supplied by a member of the civil service and the music by the master of the Governor-General's Pootguards' band. Canada, robed as an Indian maises,